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THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

Published every Wednesday, by

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

What to do with the Honey.

The honey crop, this year, will be simply *immense*. Mr. F. L. Dougherty, in the *Indiana Farmer*, says: "From daylight to dark, yes, away after dark, too, honey is coming at a fearful rate." And this state of things is corroborated by hundreds of letters from all over the American Continent. Not only is this so in America, but we hear that it is also true of England. The *British Bee Journal* for June 15, says: "A month's uninterrupted fine weather has amply repaid those who were careful to get there stocks in order for the first honey *glut*, which, from reports that have come to us, has been a very heavy one. We hear of the extractor being at work and supers being filled with marvelous rapidity."

As the crop will be an exceedingly large one—the question at the head of this article is very pertinent. The markets of the large cities will be glutted—and, unless bee-keepers come to the rescue, by creating a home market, the prices will be run down very low, and sales, at the same time, will be exceedingly slow.

Every bee-keeper must take the matter in hand, and create a home market for his honey, by putting it up in attractive shape, both comb and extracted, to entice the lovers of pure sweets, making many more consumers. By the aid of small packages of comb honey, in one and two-pound sections, and small pails of extracted honey, containing from 1 to 10 pounds, an immense amount can be sold in every town on the American Conti-

ment, if the right methods are employed for creating a market.

We know of no better plan than to spread information on the uses for honey, its healthfulness and medicinal qualities, among the people in every town adjacent to your apiary.

We have given this matter much serious thought, and have concluded, in order to assist honey consumption, in the present emergency, to revise and condense our pamphlet on "Honey, as Food and Medicine" to 16 pages, so that it may be scattered like autumn leaves throughout the length and breadth of the country at a *small cost* to bee-keepers, and thus **CREATE** a market for our honey. Twenty thousand copies have already been sold, and we will have another edition of 10,000 copies printed by the time this paper is in the hands of its patrons, ready for immediate work. They will be printed in English and German, and may be had in either language as may be desired, or some of the German may be put in an order for 100 or more, if requested. On the first page we will print a card, *free of cost* (when 100 or more are ordered), something like this:

PRESENTED BY JOHN SHORT,
Swanecetown, Ga.
Producer of Comb and Extracted Honey.

Orders by Postal Card promptly filled.

These pamphlets will retail at 5 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen. 100 copies (with Card printed free of cost) 3 cents each; 500 copies at 2½ cents each, or 1,000 copies at 2 cents each by mail postpaid. If these pamphlets are properly distributed, they will become salesmen through whose influence every pound of honey that is produced, will find a ready and remunerative sale, and will prevent a *honey glut* in our large cities, as well as make both producer and consumer happy. Hundreds of bee men have already tried this plan, and found it to "work like a charm." If twenty

thousand of these silent "salesmen" have already wrought wonders in creating a market for honey, what will a million of such faithful "workers" accomplish in the "hive of nature?" Just try it, and astonish yourselves with the results!

The Rev. L. L. Langstroth.

Again, after a lapse of nearly two years, we have received the following note from the greatest American bee-master, the Rev. L. L. Langstroth:

The *Weekly BEE JOURNAL* is regularly received, and abounds in matter both interesting and valuable to every bee-keeper. After being laid aside from the use of my pen for almost two years, I am able again to take interest in bee matters, and hope to send you an article shortly. I am trying to induce a neighbor to send you a correspondence between himself and one of the glucose manufacturers. He wrote for terms of grape sugar for feeding bees this last spring, and the glucose was sent instead, as a good thing to mix with honey! With sincere thanks for your many acts of kindness, I remain, as ever, very truly your friend. L. L. LANGSTROTH.
Oxford, Ohio, June 28, 1883.

The whole apicultural world will be glad to learn that this veteran is again able to use his pen, and will read his articles with the greatest avidity. We do not think he intended his private note to us, for the public eye, but knowing how great is the desire still to hear from our common friend, we take the liberty of publishing it. If strength of mind and body are still retained, our readers will doubtless hear from him as opportunities may present themselves.

New Music.—We have received two new pieces of music from the author, Mr. W. Chitty, St. Johns' School, Pewsey, Wilts, England. They are new and popular Marches, and very pretty. Mr. Chitty is one of our English subscribers, and is very enthusiastic on bee matters. He will send these Marches, to any address for 25 cents each.

Honey and Bee Shows.

The season for these shows is approaching, and, as they do more in educating the people concerning the uses of honey and its consumption than almost anything else, we hope that bee-keepers throughout the country will take special interest in them, and make an exhibit at every Fair open to them, which will be alike creditable to them and the Fairs whose managers show a desire to foster the honey exhibits.

Last fall, Mr. C. H. Lake made an exhibit at the Virginia State Fair that was the great attraction, and aided much

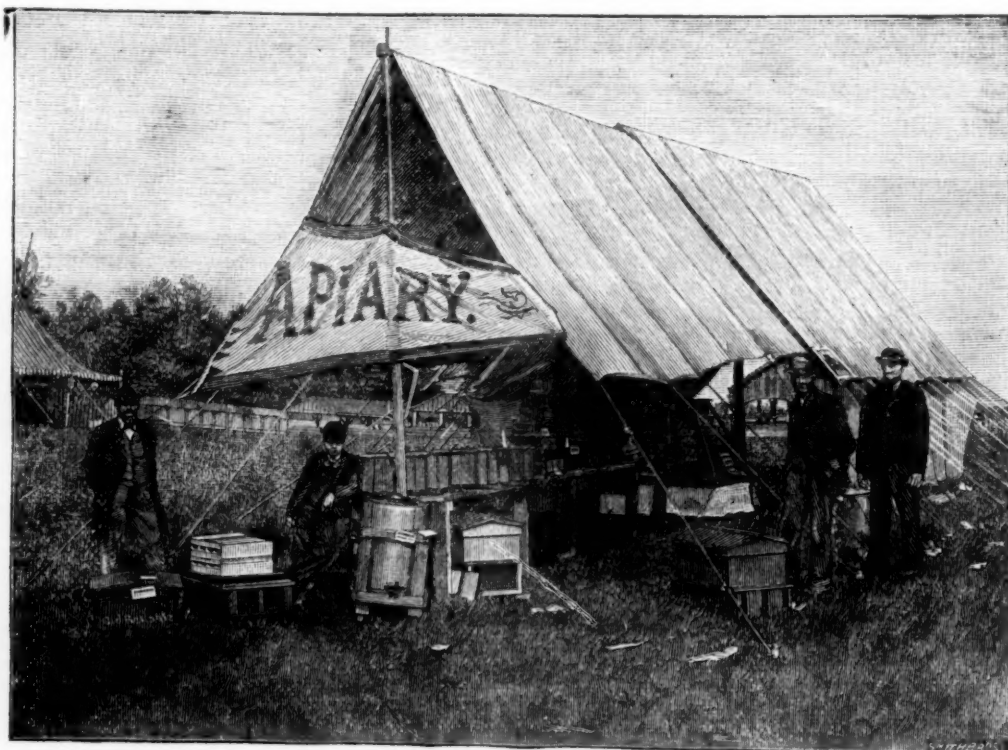
which was sent to this office by Mr. Lake last fall, and is now in our office album. The first person shown on the right is Mr. Lake, the manager of the apiary, the others being some friend and assistants.

In this tent he had a large display of bees and hives, as well as a quantity of honey, both comb and extracted. A correspondent remarks as follows concerning this exhibit: "He took the premium on a lot of button-bush honey that was the whitest I ever saw. He also showed the three races of bees, and one imported Italian queen that breeds bees with the white bands like the so-called albinos;

append two extracts from the Richmond dailies of last November. They are as follows:

The exhibit of the Sunny Side Apiary, of Baltimore, deserves more than what the newspapers have said about it. Mr. C. H. Lake is the manager, and was very busy yesterday showing the workings of his new hives, which are considered by bee-keepers to be the best made. Mr. Lake exhibited Cyprian, Holy Land or Syrian, and the two species of Italian bees. From one colony 220 pounds of honey was obtained in six weeks.—*Daily Whig*.

One of the attractions at the Fair is the exhibition of Mr. Charles H. Lake, manager of the Sunny Side Apiary at Baltimore, Md. This gen-



BEE TENT OF C. H. LAKE'S APIARIAN EXHIBIT AT BALTIMORE, MD.

in bringing honey and bees to the public notice. Concerning this exhibit the following from the secretary of the Fair will speak for itself:

I cannot avoid thanking you for the extremely interesting exhibit you made of bees and everything relating thereto, which I believe has done more to excite interest in and to cause an appreciation of that department of produce and industry among our people, than all presentations and exhibitions heretofore made at our fairs.

GEO. W. MAYO, Sec.,
Virginia State Agricultural Society.

This bee tent is shown by the engraving on this page, a photograph of

so it showed that the albinos are not an American race."

Mr. W. A. Hammond and Mr. J. W. Porter also exhibited honey and bees. It was generally admitted that the interest shown in the apiarian exhibits was very great, and that the exhibits themselves were far ahead of any that had ever before been made there.

This shows what can be done at every Fair in the country if the bee-keepers will make the necessary exhibits.

In order to show how the daily papers view these exhibits, we will

pleman has a large tent, under which he shows a case of over two hundred pounds of honey made from one hive; has several colonies of Italian bees, one of Cyprian bees, and also other foreign bees. Every appliance used in this business is shown by Mr. Lake. He is running seven hundred hives this season.—*Daily Dispatch*.

While on this subject we would incidentally remark that a matter of much importance, is the making out of a good Prize List, to attract exhibitors. The smallness of such have heretofore been a great hindrance to apiculture. We are pleased to see a very marked improvement in this

matter of late, and have no doubt but these evils will, in time, correct themselves, especially if bee men will call the attention of the Fair managers to the matter.

The exhibition to be held at Toronto, Ontario, from Sept. 11 to 23, 1883, will be an important one for Canadian bee-keepers, and the directors have issued the following Prize List for Honey and Apian Supplies, open to all bee-keepers:

	1st.	2nd.	3d.
Largest and best display of extracted honey.....	\$10	\$5	\$3
Largest and best display comb honey, Largest and best assortment of different kinds of extracted honey, not less than 2 lbs. of each variety.....	5	3	2
Best assortment of comb honey in sections, not less than 20 lbs.....	3	2	1
Best style and shape of section, or sections of comb honey.....	3	2	—
Best beeswax, not less than 10 lbs.....	3	2	—
Best mode of marketing extracted honey.....	3	2	—
Best mode of marketing comb honey.....	2	2	—
Best comb foundation for brood chamber.....	3	2	—
Best comb foundation for section or honey boxes.....	3	2	—
Best and most scientific mode of wintering out-doors in any kind of hive. Best house for wintering bees, and of most use for apian purposes in summer—working model to be on ground, represented by a scale of not less than one inch to the foot.....	3	2	—
Best mode of securing the largest yield of box honey from a single hive	3	2	—
Best mode of securing the largest yield of extracted honey from a single hive	3	2	—
Best form of Hive.....	3	2	—
Best winter and summer hive.....	3	2	—
Best stand to place under hives for ordinary use.....	2	1	—
Best wax extractor.....	3	2	—
Best honey extractor for general use. Best style of comb-basket for extracting from pieces of comb.....	2	1	—
Best arrangements for uncapping.....	2	1	—
Best bee smoker.....	2	1	—
Best honey knife.....	2	1	—
Best bee tents.....	2	1	—
Best bee veil.....	2	1	—
Best hat where the veil is not used.....	2	1	—
Best queen nursery.....	3	2	—
Best labels for extracted honey.....	3	2	—
Best labels for comb honey.....	3	2	—
Best style and assortment of tin for holding extracted honey.....	Bronze Md'l	2	1
Best section frame for body of hive.....	2	1	—
Best section crate for top story and system of manipulating.....	2	1	—
Best system of manipulating section in section frames.....	2	1	—
Best machinery for nailing frames.....	3	2	—
Best exhibit of curiosities.....	3	2	—
Best collection of honey plants.....	3	2	—
Best system of transferring, illustrated	10	5	—
Best and largest display of apian supplies.....	3	2	—
Best and most practical and new invention for the apiarist.....	3	2	—
Best exhibit of bees and new races of bees.....	5	3	—

Open only to Bee-keepers who have not had over 25 colonies during the season of 1883.

	1st.	2nd.	3d.
Best 10 lbs. of clover honey (extracted)	\$2	\$1	\$50
Best 10 pounds of basewood honey (extracted).....	2	1	50
Best 10 lbs. of Canadian thistle honey (extracted).....	2	1	50
Best 10 lbs. of golden rod honey (extracted).....	2	1	50
Best 10 pounds of bone-et honey (extracted).....	2	1	50
Best 10 lbs. of Aster Honey.....	2	1	50
Best 10 lbs. of any other fall-flower honey (extracted).....	2	1	50
Best 10 lbs. of comb honey in sections.....	2	1	50

The Canadian Farmer remarks as follows concerning the National Convention to be held there at the same time: "The Annual Convention of the Bee-keepers' Association of America, will be held at Toronto during the second week of this Exhibition, at which bee-keepers from all parts of Canada and the United States will be present. This show and the

convention, with the lectures to be delivered in connection therewith, will be of special interest to all engaged in this now important industry." Those who can, should make arrangements to attend both the Convention and Bee and Honey Show.

LATER.—Just as the JOURNAL is ready for the press, we have received a few lines from President D. A. Jones saying that the Convention will be held on Sept. 18, 19 and 20, 1883, at Toronto. Further particulars hereafter.

The Glenwood Apiary.—We have received from Mr. W. H. Shirley a nice view of his apiary at Glenwood, Mich., and have placed it in our office album. Mr. Shirley describes it as follows:

By this mail I send you a small picture of your humble servant, and part of my apiary, as it looked, June 16, 1883. The small building in the centre of the apiary is a house fixed to take colonies in, to handle, in time of robbing. I also use it for taking off honey in the fall (getting the bees out of it). The larger building shown is the house apiary Mr. Heddon built and kept bees in two years, I believe. I use it as a work shop, supply room, etc. The picture shows about four-fifths of my bees. Perhaps you will think it worthy of a place in your museum. White clover is yielding first rate here now. W. H. S.

Care of Comb Honey.—Relative to this important matter, the Indiana Farmer gives these timely hints:

If you have not got the time to sort out the sections and brush off the bees, set the sections or boxes in a clean barrel or box, and spread a white cloth over the top. The bees will leave the honey and crawl up to the cloth. Turn it over at intervals and let the bees out. Keep the honey removed in a warm place, and keep a lookout for worms. If the honey shows signs of being worked, fumigate the infected sections with sulphur. Too much will turn the combs green.

"The Poulterer's Guide, for treating diseases of poultry, with symptoms and remedies for their treatment," is the title of a new pamphlet of 24 pages, by C. J. Ward, editor of the *Poultry Journal*, Chicago, Ill. This is very valuable for those who keep poultry, and the small price at which it is published (15 cents), as well as the name of its author, will cause it to have a large sale. It covers all the diseases in poultry, and prescribes reliable remedies. We can furnish it to those who may desire it.

A Swarm of Bees.

B hopeful, B cheerful, B happy, B kind, B busy of Body, B modest of mind, B earnest, B truthful, B firm and B fair, Of all Miss B Havior B sure and B ware, B think are you stumble of what may B fall; B truthful to yourself and B faithful to all, B brave to B ware of the sins that B set; B sure that no sin will another B get, B watchful, B ready, B open, B frank, B manly to all men what'er their rank, B just and B generous, B honest, B wise, B mindful of time, and B certain it flies, B prudent, B liberal, of order be fond, B uy less than you need B fore Buying B yond, B careful, But yet B the first to B stow, B temperate, B steadfast—to anger B slow, B thoughtful, B thankful, what'er may B tide, B justful, B joyful, B cleanly B side, B pleasant, B patient, B fervent to all, B best if you can, But B humble withal, B prompt and B dutiful, still be polite; B reverent, B quiet, B sure and B right; B calm, B retiring, B ne'er led astray, B grateful, B cautious of those who B tray, B tender, B loving, B good and B nigh— B loved shalt thou B, and all else B thine.

Honey and Beeswax Market.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL,
Monday, 10 a. m., July 2, 1883.

The following are the latest quotations for honey and beeswax received up to this hour:

Quotations of Cash Buyers.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—The nominal price of extracted is 7c. for dark and 9c. for light—here. The supply is abundant and sales are slow.

BEESWAX.—None in the market.

A. L. H. NEWMAN, 923 W. Madison St.

CINCINNATI.

HONEY.—The market for extracted honey is lively, and the demand exceeds the arrivals. Our stock is small and we are in danger of having sold out every day. We pay 7c. for good honey on arrival, the latter price for choice clover. There is a small demand for comb honey, and prices nominal.

BEESWAX.—Arrivals of beeswax are plentiful. We pay 35c. for a good article on arrival.

CHAS. F. MUTH.

Quotations of Commission Merchants.

NEW YORK.

HONEY.—Best clover in 1-lb. sections (no glass) 22c. 23c.; in 2-lb. sections (glassed) 18c. 20c. Fair quality, 1 and 2-lb. sections, 17c. 18c. Extracted, white, in small barrels, 10c. 11c.; buckwheat, 8c. BEESWAX.—Is more plentiful. Prime yellow sells at 37c. 38c.

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & Co.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—The demand for extracted is good, and the market bare of all unfermented honey. Prices range from 8c. to 10c. Comb remains lifeless and will until the new crop comes, or until August. Sales of comb are being made at 8c. to 15c.

BEESWAX.—35c. 36c.

R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—Nearly 300 cases new, mostly extracted, arrived per Southern steamer on Monday, June 15. Sales of part of the same in a wholesale way were made at 6c. Retail transfers were made at a little higher figure. Quotations for comb are nominal. There is a little choice new comb offering, but no sales reported. One buyer offered 12c. for six cases, but insisted on being allowed about 3 lbs. extra tare. White comb, new crop, 12c. 13c. Extracted, choice new, 6c. 7c.

BEESWAX.—Wholesale, 27c. 28c.

STEARNS & SMITH, 433 Front Street.

ST. LOUIS.

HONEY.—Very little call. Occasionally barrels of strained and extracted sold at 6c. to 7c., but nothing worthy of mention done in comb. New quotable at 14c. and old nominally less.

BEESWAX.—Easier, at 3c. 4c. 33c.—one lot sold at 33c. W. T. ANDERSON & Co., 104 N. 3d Street.

CLEVELAND.

HONEY.—There is a moderate sale for best white 1-lb. sections at 12c. occasionally 13c. but 2 lbs. are not called for. Extracted has no sale at all.

BEESWAX.—Not offering.

A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario Street.

BOSTON.

HONEY.—Our market is fairly active. We quote: 1/2 lb. sections at 30c.; 1 lb. sections, 22c. 23c.; 2 lb. sections, 20c. 22c. Extracted, 10c. per lb. Good lots of extracted are wanted in kegs or barrels.

BEESWAX.—Our supply is gone; we have none to quote.

CROCKER & BLAKE, 57 Chatham Street.

CORRESPONDENCE

For the American Bee Journal.

Drones with First Swarms.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

As spring arrives, and the hive becomes populous with bees, their instinct leads them to obey the divine command, "to multiply and replenish the earth." To this end they commence preparations for swarming, the first of which is the depositing of drone eggs in the drone cells by the queen.

Soon after this, the embryo queen cells are started, and if the secretion of nectar is good, the queen deposits eggs in these as soon as the population is sufficiently increased to warrant a division of their numbers. The eggs are not usually deposited in the queen-cells till the drones are hatched quite plentifully. When the time comes for swarming, which is as a rule when the first queen cell is capped, the bees rush out *en masse*, including the old queen, and one-eighth or more of the drones. Many seem to suppose that no drones go with the first swarm having the old queen, claiming it is unnecessary, and for this reason it is said that "the drones remain in the hive to fertilize the young queens."

As there is plenty of drones hatching at this time, there is no need of all of them remaining, which are hatched, as it will still be seven days before the first young queen leaves her cell, and then from 5 to 8 days before she takes her "wedding flight;" making 12 to 15 days, during which time one-half of the drones which were in the cells at the time the swarm issued will have hatched. I am well aware that a far greater number of drones go with a swarm having an unfertile queen than with a swarm having an old fertile one, for a greater necessity for them exists; still, the old queen is always liable to accident, which might occur soon after a few eggs were deposited in the worker cells, being built by the bees; in such a case they could rear a queen, but no drones; hence, if none went with them, their young queen would prove of no value. Nature is very provident in all her ways, and the instinct of the bees leads them to prepare for any case of emergency.

We would conclude that where there were plenty of drones in neighboring hives, that there was no need of every swarm having drones, but the bee uses no reason, and thus rears as many drones in a yard containing 500 hives, as if the hive were isolated 100 miles from any other. I have had two swarms this season, and, although, few drones have been reared this year on account of cold and wet weather, still each swarm contained a score or more of drones.

Borodino, N. Y.

Prairie Farmer.

Apiary Talks—Hoarded Honey.

MRS. L. HARRISON.

Millions of heads of white clover and millions of drops of rain. A large amount of honey has been secreted and stored during the few hours of sunshine intervening between showers. Hives are overflowing with bees, honey and brood; just the exact condition for storing surplus, should the weather be favorable. The wet weather will prolong the bloom, if it does have to "waste its sweetness on the desert air," and insure good fall pasturage. Whenever the sun shines out hot, a vigilant eye should be kept on the apiary, lest the bees swarm and decamp for the woods. Bees mean business when they swarm, and will not wait for hives to be made, or to go to town and buy.

Old hives that are to be used should be thoroughly cleansed, and free from offensive odors. Bees become very warm during the excitement of swarming, and if put into a close hot hive, and left in the sun, will invariably seek more comfortable quarters. We once had a very large colony desert the hive the day after swarming, and leave for the woods, because the sun was shining very hot upon them, and they were crowded, we having neglected to put on surplus boxes. As a rule, with few if any exceptions, bees cluster before leaving. If they have issued and returned to the same hive again several times, they may take a final departure without clustering; or if they dislike their hive they will take wing and leave. Bees that have been clustered for days, on the outside of their hives, are more apt to leave than others. They should be kept at work, and not allowed to lie idle and study up mischief. Plenty of room should be provided inside of the hive for them to cluster in, and if a sudden flow of honey occurs, it will be improved.

Our surplus boxes are made by fastening seven "prize boxes" together with little strips of wood, and glazing the ends. Three of these cover an eight-frame Langstroth hive. In removing some filled boxes from the hive lately, the thought occurred to me to try the late Adam Grimm's plan of getting the bees out. We have a little hive in which we have an imported queen. It has two frames about 4 inches square. We put a newly hatched queen into it, and set it into a large box, and then placed the honey boxes alongside of it, and covered it up to prevent robbing. The old bees returned to their hive through a knot-hole in the box, and the young ones crawled into the small hive with the young queen. When the bees were all out of the surplus boxes the little hive was full of young bees, and were a regular organized colony, and put on airs like one. In this way no young bees were lost, as is sometimes the case.

When a swarm issues it goes forth with haversacks loaded, carrying three days' rations. If from any cause the honey flow is interrupted, either by

long continued wet weather or drouth, the colony must perish, as it has no old stores to resort to in an emergency. Bees, as a rule, or with a few exceptions, never desert uncapped brood, and many apiarists practice giving all new swarms a frame, so that they will remain. If, from any mishap, they lose their queen, they have the means at hand to raise another. This frame also contains honey, which is some help to the bee family just commencing housekeeping. If a frame of honey is also given them, their preservation will be insured.

Peoria, Ill.

For the American Bee Journal.

Cost of Changing Frames and Hives.

W. H. STEWART.

Several writers for the BEE JOURNAL seem intent on having bee-keepers, throughout the land, all adopt the same comb frame. This means the use of the same hive. The use of the same frame and hive means throwing away all other hives and frames now in use, and the destruction of many nice combs, except the one kind that is to be adopted. Every sensible bee-keeper knows that such a move, if carried out, would result in the sacrifice of at least one-half of all the property now invested in the bee business.

Not only the discarded hives, frames and combs would be lost, but extractors made for the use of the American or the Gallup frame would be of no use for the Langstroth, and that made for the Langstroth would be of no use for the others. All the wide frames for holding sections on the American and Gallup, also those made to use crosswise of the Langstroth, above and below, would become kindling-wood if none but the long Langstroth is to be adopted.

To me it would appear just as reasonable to require that all bee-keepers should look alike in the face, weigh the same number of pounds and ounces, wear the same size of boots, and to have the same climate and other surroundings, as to require that all should adopt the same hive, frame and extractor. It is a well-known fact that men differ just as widely in opinion as in appearance; size and shape.

Natural law so dictates that men ever have, and ever will, not only differ in opinion as much as in appearance, but that men as nearly alike mentally and physically as they could possibly be matched, if placed in different climates and having different surroundings, would behave widely different. Men are creatures of habit and influence. Men that have become accustomed to chop with a single-bladed ax are slow to learn to use one with a double bit. Men that have learned to use the right-handed plow would feel very awkward in attempting to use one that turned the land in the opposite direction. Men that have practiced the use of the American frame and hive, would have to learn many new motions and maneuvers

to become experts with the Langstroth or Quinby frame.

Again, those that have learned to give their bees the best advantages in both summer and winter with one shaped hive, would have to experiment for years before they would be able to do the same with another hive and frame, differing so widely as do the Gallup and Quinby.

And yet again, men are seldom willing to sacrifice all the stock that they have carefully invested in a business. Even if an economical bee-keeper should become satisfied that he could do somewhat better with a different hive if he has a hundred or more colonies in hives that work reasonably well, he will not hurry himself to make an entire change. Another objection to this proposed constitutional amendment is, that many bee-keepers choose to winter part or all their bees on the summer stands; and in this locality that way of wintering, and the use of the Langstroth hive and frame, would mean the loss of the bees. Even the chaff hive, with the Langstroth frame is a failure as an out-door winter hive in this part of the Northwest.

And yet again, many experienced, careful and thorough bee-keepers find practical advantages in the use of one form of frame and hive that they fail to find in the use of any other, and they would not consent to forego those advantages on any consideration.

Please let me ask those who are advocating the adoption of the Langstroth frame as the standard, suppose it were put to vote, as to what frame we should all adopt, and a majority should cast their vote for the American frame, would you forego your choice, discard the Langstroth and adopt the American? Tell us, please, how you feel about that part of the universal suffrage business.

Orion, Wis.

Haldimand, Ont., Convention.

The Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association met at Cheapside on June 16, pursuant to adjournment. Members present: E. DeCew, President; Messrs. Jas. Armstrong, Robt. Buckley, William Jack, William Kindree, Andrew Vanderburg, A. Gloyd, Henry Smith, F. Mehlenbacher, E. Gee, D. Byers, Mansel McCollom, Wm. Harrison, R. W. Beam, Robt. Anguish, D. Rose, Dr. Harrison, Jas. Caldwell, and E. C. Campbell.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

The first questions discussed were: "How to successfully winter bees, and to prevent spring dwindling." The president gave his experience; he had 15 colonies in the winter, and had lost them all. He attributed his loss to two causes—extracting too late, and not feeding enough back, and spring dwindling. He packed his bees in straw.

Mr. Smith packed his bees in chaff, and did not lose any.

Mr. Jack fed some of his colonies in the fall, and packed them in dry sawdust, and brought them through

all right. Those not packed died during the winter.

Mr. Armstrong thought that with proper protection, plenty of stores, and young bees, there would be little or no loss in winter. He packed his bees in sawdust, and left them in the packing until about the 10th of May, and lost only 4, one of which was queenless.

Mr. Vanderburg wintered his bees in double-walled hives, well packed, and gave them plenty of stores so as to keep up late breeding, and brought them through successfully. He did not lose any.

Mr. Buckley thought the great secret of wintering successfully was in having plenty of young bees. He put 38 colonies in the cellar in the fall, took out 33 in the spring, had lost all but 8 in April and May, by spring dwindling.

The secretary gave his plan of wintering, and an account of a visit to the apiaries of D. A. Jones, of Beeton, his method of wintering, and how to prevent spring dwindling. Mr. Jones uses a bee-house with walls two feet thick, packed with sawdust and ventilated by pipes running under ground. His plan of preventing spring dwindling is to leave the bees in the bee-house until there was plenty of pollen for the bees to work on, and closing the hives on cold or windy days after being set out.

Messrs. Gloyd, Kindree, Byers and Beam gave their views, mainly the same as given by others.

Dr. Harrison gave an amusing account of his first attempt at wintering bees. He bought 2 colonies at Holterman's sale late in October, and when he and Mrs. Harrison examined them, a few days afterwards, found that they had not half a pound of honey between them. He carried them into the house, put them into an empty room, darkened the windows, and fed them, all winter, with a thin syrup, by means of an inverted fruit jar. On warm days, he opened the window so that they could have a fly, and they came through all right, and he has them yet.

Mr. Rose, an old bee-keeper, gave his experience in wintering bees in different ways, and succeeded best with the old box hive.

Which are the best race of bees? Mr. Kindree thought hybrids were better honey gatherers than either blacks or Italians.

Mr. Buckley thought there was as much difference between Italians and blacks as there is between thoroughbred and grade cattle. The Italians were far ahead of the blacks, and gave instances in proof of his view.

Mr. Armstrong also liked the Italians, and thought they were superior in many respects.

Mr. Rose liked the Italians because they were so gentle and easy to handle, but did not know whether they were better workers or not.

The secretary spoke in favor of the Holy Land bees, saying they were splendid workers, and not half so cross as they got credit for.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That application be made to the various agricultural societies for space and prizes on honey and apiarian supplies, at the fall shows.

Resolved, That the next meeting of the Association be held on Saturday, 22d of September, at Cayuga, at 1 o'clock.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Sec.

Frankford Herald.

Preparing for Emergencies.

JOHN SHALLCROSS.

The young bee-keeper has, no doubt, learned by this time that there is a wide difference between theory and practice. That while the one is important and instructive, the other is full of value, as a means to success. An occasional mishap keeps the beginner upon the alert, and teaches him to make the best use of his resources.

He has expected abundant stores in his section boxes, while the bees have insisted upon filling the brood combs. He has tried to Italianize his colonies, but his most expensive queens have been rejected and destroyed. He has intended to prevent natural swarming, but the perverse insects have taken wing in spite of him. Other disappointments hedge up his way until, in his discouragement, he concludes that bee-keeping is not all romance. It is a wise and wholesome instructor. It is to the amateur the beginning of wisdom. It sets him thinking. He begins to ask questions, and to read up on the subjects of his failure. He realizes the cause of his mistakes, and learns how to prevent a recurrence of them. He begins to believe he is traveling a safer path, and knowledge comes in proportion to his faith. It is probably the case, while expecting much, he has prepared for nothing. New hives were needed for the increase of his stock when none were ready. The boom of the honey harvest came when no section boxes were prepared, and the manufacturers were too busy to fill an order without great delay. Frames were needed for newly captured swarms, but had been forgotten until too late. When foundation, would have been most advantageous to the busy workers, none had been secured.

He writes in his note book "too slow; bees, like time and tide, will not wait." Forewarned, he determines to be forearmed; there is great hope for him now. The result of his thinking will be that he must be always systematically ready.

For every colony that a young bee-keeper has he will require at least three fully equipped extra hives ready for use at a moment's notice. Thus, no contingency of swarming, dividing or creating nuclei will catch him unawares. He should have a light box or basket of proper dimensions, to take swarms from the branches upon which they may cluster. He should have a good smoker to subdue obstinate colonies. Also, an overplus of broad frames and section boxes with separators and starters, in case of unexpected yields of honey. He

should be properly supplied with both brood foundation and thin white foundation for starters in sections. He will also need a box of apiarian tools containing hatchet, hammer, chisel, cutting nippers, pliers, two or three sizes of awls, small saw, strong pocket knife, some eight-penny finishing nails, small wire nails of three or four sizes, the largest, say three-quarters of an inch; some twine, and such other things as, in the course of practice, will be gathered together.

Thus equipped, with everything in its place, he will be prepared for any emergency. The first experience will teach him, if watchful, how, where and from what, honey is gathered. He will soon learn to distinguish, both by appearance and taste, that which is gathered from early fruit blossoms, white clover, linden, later flowers or buckwheat. With this knowledge, the second season will show the value of an extractor, by which honey can be taken as it is gathered, and each kind and quality can be kept separately. He will gradually learn that bee-keeping is not play, nor, upon a moderate scale, is it labor. It can be pleasure or profitable recreation, but it requires readiness, system and vigilance—excellent qualities even for persons who are not bee-keepers.

Philadelphia, Pa.

For the American Bee Journal.

Preparing for Winter.

L. R. JACKSON.

Successful wintering of bees, in the North, is one of the most important subjects with bee-keepers. This, I think, is any easy thing to do, if we commence in time to prepare for the coming winter. I have always commenced in June to prepare for winter, and have always been successful in my 8 years experience, having never been troubled with "spring dwindling" but one year, and that was when I fed the bees with rye flour early in the spring.

Honey contains sugar in two forms: Cane sugar and grape sugar. Clover honey contains more cane sugar than fall honey, and is more easily and more thoroughly digested than grape sugar, or fall honey, and should be used for winter stores.

Our bees now have honey enough to winter them, with all the increase we shall have, and, as soon as it is well ripened, we will put away 2,000 pounds for winter. Then we can take honey with no fear of our bees starving next winter.

I have never known as good a prospect for a large crop of honey as we have this year, or known bees in a better condition for gathering it than they are now. Nearly all our bees are working on 20 Langstroth frames, and are crowding the queen, in spite of all we can do, unless we extract the honey before it is ripe, which it will not pay to do.

We have rain about three days in the week, yet it does not seem to stop the flow of honey as it usually does. I had prepared to run the bees for in-

crease until I saw what the harvest was going to be, when I changed my plans, and it has crowded me with work, so that I have had to hire extra help, and work from 4 a. m. until 8 p. m. to keep up with the bees.

I have given a few hints for wintering, which can be understood by any who wish to profit by them, and in September I will give my plans for packing.

Urmeyville, Ind., June 11, 1883.

[By an accident, after the type of last week's paper was "on the press," a part of the above article was "smashed," and could not be read; we therefore give it another insertion, so that those, in whose papers it could not be read last week, now have it with that "smash up" restored.—ED.]

Planter's Journal.

Extracted vs. Comb Honey.

O. M. BLANTON.

In almost every bee-keepers' association the question arises: "Which is the most profitable, extracted or comb honey?" Beyond a doubt, in my mind, extracted honey, especially in the South where the honey in the latter part of the season is dark and of a strong flavor.

1. The yield is from two to three times as much, and the same comb can be used again and again for the bees to fill, thereby enabling them to gather honey and lose but little time in the secretion of wax to build comb, as only a little is required for repairing and capping it.

2. Swarming is more easily controlled, as you can extract the honey from all the combs if necessary, which conduces more to keep the bees to their work than anything else.

3. The frames and apparatus required for extracted honey are more simple, and admit of more ease and rapidity of manipulation, thereby enabling the bee-keeper to handle and manage almost twice as many colonies.

4. The apparatus is far less expensive, as you are able to dispense with honey-boards, glassed section boxes and frames; the latter you lose in shipping.

5. The loss of comb foundation and comb, which is invaluable, especially when you are aware that the combs can be filled often, as much as fifty times before they are too old for the bees to use.

6. You can make more early shipments of extracted honey. In fact, I often begin to extract by the 1st of April, and have never taken off comb honey before the month of June, and but little until July.

7. Packages for extracted honey cost far less, as you can put it in barrels of 45 to 50 gallons, that do not cost more than \$2; where comb honey requires cases nicely finished with glass, and demand great care in packing and handling in transit to market. In addition the freight charges are so much less for barrels.

Bees are loth to work in small section frames, and often when they have partly finished capping the combs in the section boxes, the large frames in the brood-chamber are filled so much with honey that the queen has no place to lay, and the bees must swarm. If you extract from the brood-chamber, the chances are that the bees will fill the cells with honey before they commence work again in the sections.

There is this objection raised to extracting, that there is too much pollen left in the cells to become old and unfit for food. Such is necessarily the result of working for honey instead of great increase of swarms. Any thoughtful apiculturist will always reserve a certain number of colonies for increase.

As to the objection that colonies are robbed so close in extracting, that the bees are left without honey to winter on is too ridiculous, as none but he who is careless will fail to provide sufficient honey for the winter, and see that it is placed in the brood-chamber. No bee-keeper should fail to handle and closely inspect the combs in the brood-chamber.

Those who advocate comb honey for profit, in the South, have a poor conception of progressive and profitable bee-keeping. Comb honey is a fancy article that fluctuates greatly in price (from 10 to 25 cents), whilst the extracted is a staple article of commerce, and brings promptly in the market from 7 to 10 cents per pound.

For profit, extracted honey far surpasses that in the comb, and a bee-keeper who understands his business, and extracts as rapidly as it is gathered by the industrious insects, is on a fair road to fortune, especially if he uses the 20 frame one-story Langstroth hive.

Greenville, Miss.

For the American Bee Journal.

Florida for Honey Production.

W. S. HART.

Within the past two years there has developed a great interest among Northern bee-keepers in regard to Florida as a honey-producing State. Having had considerable to do with exciting that interest, by writing up our apiarian resources for Northern papers, a large portion of those who visit the State either write to me or call upon me, and I find that the impression seems to prevail that my immediate neighborhood is the best and almost the only honey-producing section of this State. The consequence is, that bee-keepers are crowding in here to such an extent, that I honestly believe that unless there is a check put to it, the pasturage will be over-stocked within twelve months so as to greatly reduce the profits of the business. So far as my interests go, I am glad to see the country fill up with bee-keepers, or any other good citizens, and I have labored for years to accomplish that object, but, to the man whose only income is from

his apiary, this is a matter of serious consideration.

I know it has been claimed that it was almost impossible to over-stock this "Bee Belt," as it has been called, and as it has been stated to extend from Port Orange on the Halifax river, 125 miles south to Oak Hill on Mosquito Lagoon, it certainly does seem as though there was room for a good many yet. But instead of 125 miles, the section spoken of is really but about 18 or 19 miles. Then comes a break in the black mangrove, of some miles, and the next good location for an apiary, with a view to the mangrove pasturage, is some distance down the Indian river. That the black mangrove is our best honey-producing tree, is beyond a doubt, but that there are plenty of locations in the State, far away from any mangrove, in which bee keeping can be made more profitable than it usually is in the North, is also beyond a doubt, in my mind at least.

Until all the coast and Salt River of south Florida, where the black mangrove grows, is taken up and occupied by practical apiarists, I would recommend that section, but as I find the black mangrove sections are more limited than I formerly supposed, I will say a word for other pasturage.

Our hammock lands are rich loamy spots of from one to several thousand acres each, scattered about over the State. This land is covered by a heavy growth of cabbage palmetto, basswood, hickory, oaks, prickly ash, necked wood, youpon, white maple, bays, etc., etc., all of which have a greater or less value as honey producers. These hammocks are surrounded by pine woods or savannas. In the former are to be found the saw palmetto, gallberry and other good honey-producers, and in the savannas are the willows, for early pasturage, and later, a perfect sea of wild sunflower, for a late crop, besides innumerable small flowers.

If with all these resources to draw from, a few colonies of bees cannot do well, when properly cared for, near almost any of these hammocks, I am certainly greatly mistaken, but if that were the case, then, with our climate exempting us from all wintering troubles, and giving us nearly the whole year to work our bees in, with cheap living, cheap transportation, and other advantages too numerous to mention, I see no reason why a person cannot locate in the pine woods in sections where there is naturally but very little honey produced, and there plant just what he wants his honey from, in such a way as to give a continuous flow nearly the whole of the year. I believe this will be done before many years, for, if it will pay to plant for honey in the North, it seems to me it will pay better here. I am now trying sweet clover, Simpson honey plant, and spider plant; the seeds of which were kindly sent to me by a gentleman in Cincinnati.

Now, in reference to C. H. Lake's article in the BEE JOURNAL, April 25, page 213, I will say, as he got his information from correspondence alone, he has naturally fallen into some

errors which, as I feel sure that Mr. Lake would wish it, and as it might, as it stands, mislead parties coming to this State, I take the liberty of correcting and commenting upon as follows:

1. The length of the "Bee Belt" is some 18 or 19 miles instead of 125.

2. There is quite a tract of black mangrove at Indian River narrows, and more or less all along the river, although in many places the red mangrove predominates. On many portions of the river the black variety is too scarce to be of much value for honey.

3. Mr. Olson is quoted as saying it is "impossible to over-stock the country." Now, if the country means the "Bee Belt," there certainly must be a mistake some where, for this section of Florida can be very easily over-stocked, and Mr. Olson knows it, and, being a strictly honest man, he would not intentionally make any statement that would convey the idea that the above quotation does, or at any rate, not since he got well posted as to the resources of this country. While the mangrove is in bloom, it seems almost impossible to get bees enough to gather it all, but bring enough bees here to gather one-half of it, and bee-keeping would be reduced to a poorly paying business. Much less than "90 per cent." of our season's crop is mangrove honey.

4. The cabbage palmetto produced much less honey last season than usual, but considerable pollen was gathered from it. This may have something to do with the diversity of opinion in regard to its value.

5. Our prospects for first-class transportation by the middle of summer, is now very good. A railroad and the coast canal are both within a short distance of the Halifax river, and will soon be through to it.

6. Messrs. Alderman and Roberts, of Wewahatchka, Fla., have reported 350 colonies, which, I think, must be the largest apiary in the State.

7. Mr. Chas. F. Muth has praised our honey without stint, and has gone to great pains to put it before the public. In reply to a note and some samples of our honey sent by him to Rev. L. L. Langstroth, the latter wrote as follows:

OXFORD, NOV. 16, 1882.

FRIEND MUTH:—I have delayed giving you my opinion of that Florida palmetto honey until I could get the verdict of others besides myself as to its merits. Its color is unexceptionable, and its flavor very pleasant. I am not sure but that the majority of consumers will consider it equal, if not superior to white clover honey. Our Southern friends are to be congratulated on being able to supply our market with such a choice article.

L. L. LANGSTROTH.

Any one that would ask for a better endorsement than that, would be altogether too particular. It will sell my honey in any market of the world at top prices. I feel that the thanks of all Florida bee-keepers are due Mr. Muth for his kindly interest and efforts on our behalf, as by them our

honey now has a market proportionate to its quality, while formerly commission houses would take advantage of the old phrase, and when honey was quoted 11 and 12 cents per pound, they would make returns thus: "Gallons Southern strained honey at 80 or 85 cts. per gallon;" and this in spite of all we might say about "quality" or "extracting."

8. If Mr. Olson stated in his letter to Mr. Lake that he "made 6 swarms from one colony this season, and took from the old colony 440 pounds of extracted honey," he certainly wrote what he did not intend to. He meant to have said that he took 440 pounds from the old colony and its increase. Now, as I know Mr. Olson to be an upright and honorable man, and I believe Mr. Lake to be the same, and that only good was meant by his letter, I want it understood that the foregoing is not intended to reflect on the honesty of either party in the least, but that the discrepancies arise through Mr. Lake's not getting the exact ideas intended by the writers, or some carelessness on the part of the writer, perhaps. Such misunderstandings are very common. Mr. Lake's letter is interesting, and I can endorse all it says, with the exception of the above mentioned errors, which only serve to bring out more facts. There is still plenty of room for practical bee-keepers in this State, if they will only look up the locations.

New Smyrna, Fla., May 14, 1883.

Read before the Texas Convention.

Enemies to Honey Bees in Texas.

B. F. CARROLL.

In choosing the above for a subject, it was in hopes that I might bring something before you that would be of interest to the bee-keepers of our noble Lone Star State, and I will, mostly, confine myself to what I have seen in my apiary since I began the cultivation of the honey-bee, on modern principles, in 1869; at which time I was using the old "log and box gum."

My first notice was the destruction of several colonies by the moth. It was my custom to knock off the tops of the log or box gums and cut the honey out until I reached the brood nest, and often the honey would run out at the bottom, and as anything sweet will draw the moths, in large numbers, they would flock around the hives about nightfall, and find plenty of bits of comb cut down by the bees in which to deposit their eggs, which would so demoralize the colony that they invariably fell a prey to the ravages of this insect.

I luckily saw the advertisement of H. A. King & Bro., of Nevada, Ohio, in some agricultural paper in 1868, offering hives, etc., for sale. I ordered 13 American hives, and in 1869 I had them full of bees, and but little trouble did I have from them, until I introduced the Italian, Holy Land and Cyprian bees, and especially the latter in 1880. I have not seen a single colony infested by these dirty-

looking worms, and I no longer consider the bee-moth an enemy, but really an advantage, for they are rapidly driving box-hive men into our ranks or out of the business, and the little black bee, like poor "Lo," is westward going.

The next enemy to which I would call your attention, is the *Asilus Texanus* (*Misouriensis* Ryley) or the Texas bee-killer, which I find more destructive, and in larger numbers, than any bee-killer I have seen. The *Asilus Texanus* is a two-winged fly of the predacious family *Asilidae*, and takes the bees in his long front set of legs and leisurely sucks all the juices from the bee. His legs being so long that the bee cannot get at his body while in captivity, but I have frequently seen my "Cyprians" capture, ball and kill these insects in its attempt to take a bee from the front of the hive. I find these insects more numerous in dry, hot years like 1881. That summer I killed over 100 in an hour, and every fly had a bee. They not only attack the bees about the apiary, but I have seen their nefarious work in the horsemint fields.

You will find this insect described as beneficial to the agriculturist in the "Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1879, plate XI, figure 3."

There is another bee-killer, or rather a large fly that is tolerated by the bees, to hang around, not knowing that these innocent-looking creatures will let fall a tiny egg upon their body that will hatch into a devouring grub, which bores into the body of the bee, where it lives on its vitals, which it soon destroys. This fly, I think, is described by Prof. A. J. Cook, ex-president of the N. A. B. K. Association, as the *Tachina* fly, and is also described as beneficial to the agriculturist (see Report of Commissioner of Agriculture for 1879, plate XIV., figure 2). I hope this last named insect may stay in the cotton fields where it belongs, for if it should visit our apiaries, in large numbers, we would have to "hang our harps on the willow trees" and give up our lovely pursuit.

The mosquito hawk, *Libellula* (see same Agricultural Report above mentioned), is another great enemy to our pets, and last September and October were present every evening, in alarming numbers, ready for a feast on the heavily laden bees as they came in. These insects can be driven off and killed in large numbers with long switches and whips, and is fun for the juveniles. They lay their eggs in ponds of water, by a peculiar dipping motion, where the young larvae feed on their insects.

The next enemy we will notice is the *Mantis Religiosa*, or more commonly called "Devil's horse." These formidable insect eaters are of such vast advantage to our orchards and vineyards, that I am in favor that we overlook his occasional meal on our pets.

A very small bronze-colored fly, and I think it is the same fly that lays the eggs on the locust, that destroys so many of them, has made its appear-

ance in my apiary, and I have seen it on the body of the bee, and from the antics cut by the bee, I fear it, too, is of the *Tachina* family, and that the eggs will produce grubs in the bee.

I have given you a few of the most formidable insect enemies to the honey-bee, that has come under my notice, and I will mention a few others of a different species. The English sparrow, mocking bird, and the martin of the feathered tribe I have caught eating bees, and particularly the mocking bird. I have watched these birds take a dozen bees or more before they are satisfied; they are very fond of drones, and it may be possible the largest amount of bees they eat are drones.

Toads, ants and spiders kill a few bees, but these are so easily dispersed that they can hardly be classed as enemies. I never kill a toad, but carry him to the garden where his presence is of greater importance than in the apiary.

For the destruction of the large red ants I use cyanide of potassium (poison) 5 ounces to 5 gallons of water; for small ants, salt and wood ashes.

And lastly comes the greatest enemy of all, and let us give him the dignified name of *Bonus Homo et Nobis Amicus*, his work is sure, and always leaves this epitaph behind: "Here rests, cut off from useful labor, a colony of industrious bees, basely murdered by its ignorant and ungrateful owner."

"Ah, see, where robbed and murdered in that pit,
Lies the still heaving hive! at evening snatched,
Beneath the cloud of guilt-concealing night,
And fixed o'er sulphur! while, not dreaming ill,
The happy people, in their waxen cells,
Sat tending public cares.
Sudden, the dark, oppressive steam ascends,
And, used to milder scents, the tender race,
By thousands, tumble from their honied dome
Into a gulf of blue sulphurous flame."

Killing bees for their honey was unknown in the days of Aristotle, Varro, Columella and Pliny, and must have originated in the dark ages, when the human family had lost in apiarian pursuits, as well as in other things, the skill of former ages. We are told that the old cultivators took only what their bees could spare, killing no colonies, except such as were diseased.

I am happy to see that this inhuman and cruel practice is fast giving away, and wherever bee papers and movable frame hives make their appearance, this practice ceases immediately. The spread of apistical knowledge is a sure remedy to the dreaded enemy last named. I feel proud that the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association is doing a noble work in the advancement of apiculture in Texas; a State that is soon destined to lead all the rest of her sister States in this branch of rural economy. Patent-hive venders, that swarmed through our State a few years ago, have ceased to put in an appearance. Bee periodicals, assisted by a score of agricultural papers, have educated the people. Let the good work go on until our land and country shall flow with "milk and honey."

Dresden, Texas.

What and How.

ANSWERS BY

James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich.

Rearing Queens.

Will Mr. Heddon please answer the following questions:

1. Can pure queens be reared from eggs layed by a hybrid mother? If not, what kind of queens would those three-banded workers have given.

2. When a queen fails, does she fail at once, or gradually? I have had queens that were good layers until, all at once, they would quit and lay no more.

3. What has been your experience with queens reared naturally or artificially—are those cells reared under the swarming influence any better than those reared artificially?

4. I have several queens which are three-fourths Italians, or more, would you advise rearing queens from these, to get the best honey gatherers?

Goshen, Ind. H. J. SCHROCK.

ANSWERS.—1. The Italian race has physiological and mental markings peculiar to itself. When crossed with another race of different traits and markings, the offspring of that crossing, by the second law of evolution, inherit variedly more or less of the characteristics of either or both races. A bee, whether a worker or queen, can possess three golden bands, and yet be a hybrid, but no bees with less than three bands, are called pure Italian. An egg laid by a hybrid queen, while it might hatch a three-banded worker, should not be expected to produce a queen or worker truer to the traits of character peculiar to that race than the egg in an adjoining cell which might produce a bee of but one band.

2. Queens usually give out, seemingly, all at once; at least so suddenly that it seems so to the bee-master.

3. I have never made any thorough and pointed experiments upon this subject, nor do I believe any other bee-keeper has. This I will say, I have gathered a feeling from observation and experience, as I have traveled up the hill of apiculture, that queens reared under the swarming impulse are better than those not so reared. I find that if I go to a colony of any kind or size, at any time, and remove the queen, they rear no such queens as the same colony will when they do it of their own accord, with the queen in the hive. The cells do not look as good. I also know that since I have been producing queens under the swarming impulse only, my

bees are much better than before. Of course I have been breeding more closely for qualities; at the same time my prejudices, whether right or wrong, allow me to start no queen cells other than by the will of the bees.

4. If your hybrids are crosses between the larger brown German bee and longer-bodied leather-colored Italian, crosses produced in company with your judgment, and you desire a strain of bees for qualities, I should, by all means, breed from your queens; otherwise not.

SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

White Clover Rich in Nectar.

The honey boom has struck us here since the rain stopped, four days ago, and, if the weather continues favorable, the conditions are very promising for a large yield of honey. White clover is very abundant and rich in nectar, and, what bees are left, are doing finely. I had 43 small colonies left, out of 63 last fall. Many have lost all. Basswood will probably not bloom before July 20.

W. H. S. GROUT.

Kennedy, N. Y., June 25, 1883.

Report of the Buckhorn Apiary.

In November, 1882, I packed 39 colonies in my bee cellar; all came out in splendid condition, with only a loss of two queens. I began this season with 38 colonies; they commenced swarming June 16, and there are 1 or 2 swarms every day; they are carrying in honey at a great rate, and have filled some half-pound sections nearly ready for the market. My bees are very busy on red and black raspberries. The white and Alsike clovers are out in full bloom, and basswood is budding full.

F. A. GIBSON.

Racine, Wis., June 23, 1883.

Importance of Universal Frame.

I see in the BEE JOURNAL, a subject is being discussed by bee men that has interested me from my first experience in bee-keeping (as a pleasure more than profit); that subject is the "Standard frame." Now, it is very natural, when this subject is brought up, for each one to say: My frame is good enough for me; but if we would stop to consider, I think all would admit it to be a priceless boon to the bee-keepers of this country, could such a system be inaugurated. Suppose I wish to sell a few hives of bees, my frames are 12x12. B. would like to buy, and would pay a good price, but he uses the Langstroth frame, and could not afford to pay much for them, as he would have to transfer them, so both have lost a profitable sale in not having the same size of frame. I have wished to get a frame

of drone brood from a dealer, but as he did not state the size of his frames, I wrote him to learn this, and found he used the Gallup, so I was again disappointed, and he lost a sale. I think the "coming bee" would be sooner attained, for the "crossing" could be better accomplished. But as I am not much of a bee man, and much less a newspaper one, I will leave it for others, more competent; hoping the union may soon be effected, for I am looking for the pleasant day to arrive when I can leave the "throbbing mighty engine" and be with and hear the happy hum of the "blessed bees."

A. P. LANTERMAN.

Pullman, Ill., June 26, 1883.

Buffalo Clover.

I enclose two clover heads, which please give the name of in the BEE JOURNAL. It grows on rich soil, has a coarse foliage, and the bees work on it splendidly. One head is full size—the other is just coming to bloom.

W. MALONE.

Oakley, Iowa, June 18, 1883.

[It is Buffalo clover or *Trifolium reflexum*. This plant is much more common in the Southern States of the Union, being quite rare in the North from New York westward. It is an annual, or sometimes biennial plant of vigorous habit, and undoubtedly a good honey producer. The flowers are larger than those of the common red clover, but shorter, so that the nectar is accessible to the hive bee, whose visits materially aid the fertilization of the seeds. The heads are especially distinguished from those of red clover by the pedicels or little stalks upon which the florets are raised.—T. J. BURRILL, Champaign, Ill.]

Storing Honey from White Clover.

Bees are doing well here, at present; they are storing honey from white clover, which is plenty. I have one colony working in 72 one-pound sections. My bees came through the winter and spring in good condition, considering the cold winter and late spring.

ALFRED GANDER.

Adrian, Mich., June 25, 1883.

Honey Prospects Good.

Wind and rain appear to be the order of things in these parts; at least so much so that bees cannot work half the time. Bees wintered well, and are now in fine condition, but have not swarmed much yet, on account of its being so cold and wet. We never before saw the like of white clover, and it put in an appearance a week earlier than last season. If the weather gets favorable, the white clover honey crop will be immense. Bee-keepers are feeling good over the prospects, and are laying in heavy for supplies, for the prospects are good for the largest honey crop ever gathered in these parts.

A. W. FISK.

Bushnell, Ill., June 18, 1883.

Bees Doing Well.

Bees are doing very well here this year. There is any quantity of white clover, although we are having rather too much rain. I began with one colony in the spring of 1882. I now have 9, hybrids and Italians. I am using a side-storing hive, but I see from the BEE JOURNAL that most of the bee-keepers prefer other kinds.

J. C. TANNER.

Huntington, W. Va., June 25, 1883.

Bees so Busy as to Forget to Swarm.

This is a most beautiful morning. My bees are booming; they are gathering honey so fast that they forget to swarm. I have only had about 20 swarms from 200 colonies, although I have prevented swarming as much as I reasonably could.

A. SNYDER.

Clarksville, N. Y., June 24, 1883.

My Last Year's Work.

I commenced the spring of 1882 with 10 colonies; increased to 24; had 1,030 pounds of honey, in one-pound sections; and sold it at 18 cents per pound. I packed 10 colonies in sawdust, and 14 I wintered in a cellar. I lost one packed, and 7 that were wintered in the cellar, all by spring dwindling. I have had, to date, 6 swarms. The weather has been unfavorable, until within a few days; but bees are working nicely now, on white clover.

WM. PENNEY.

Shiloh, Mich., June 21, 1883.

The Bee Moth.

Please publish in the BEE JOURNAL the essay given by Judge Andrews, at the Texas Convention, and oblige many subscribers.

JOHN H. CHRISTIE.

Dyersburg, Tenn., June 21, 1883.

[We will do so, with pleasure, if the Judge will kindly send it for publication.—ED.]

My Spring Report.

My report from Jan. 1 up to date, is as follows: On Jan. 1 I had 90 colonies; I sold 30, leaving 60 to begin with. I had 10 good swarms early in April, and the hives are all full of bees. I increased them to 99 colonies. I have had to feed these, to keep them alive until the horsemint flow began; it is now here, and nearly gone, and not one pound of honey have I had yet, but I think I will get my bees all built up strong before the flow is gone, which will be 10 days yet. If I only had plenty of bees I could get a little surplus, but bees have dwindled badly. Some brood chilled during the frosty weather, in the latter part of May. There is not one stalk of mint, this year, where 20,000 stood last year. I have about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of catnip, which I planted in rows and cultivated; if I had 10 acres, I could not be found now with blasted hopes. A few hills of sweet clover 5 feet high are covered with bloom and bees too. The California pepper tree is also in bloom. We could have perpetual bloom here for 6 months, and often 9 months. There is a field of mint, of 30 acres,

some 4 miles off, as thick as wheat, and 4 feet high. This field was plowed last fall, and on account of the cold wet spring, followed by 8 weeks of drouth, it could not be planted. Mr. W. R. Melton, who lives 400 yards from that field, has 100 colonies of bees that are simply booming, so you see it *pays to plant for honey*, wet or dry. I can go to the woods and hunt wild bees for the wax and bees, for a pastime; and when the old, tried, true and trusty friend, the BEE JOURNAL makes its weekly visit, I have time to read all even the letters about cellars and chaff and all other such fixings that "we 'uns, down here," know nothing about practically. It makes me feel glad to hear such good news from Kentucky, "Bee-keepers all worked down," "Honey flow enormous." My time next, brother, you see.

B. F. CARROLL.

Dresden, Texas, June 18, 1883.

Bees Gathering Honey.

We have now had nearly a month since it became warm, and during this time there has been but three days that it has not rained at some time during the 24 hours, and many of the days it has "rained all day." On the night of the 18th, 3¾ inches of water fell upon a level, and this, with the ground already soaked, caused our streams to rise up to high water mark. But little corn and potatoes have been hoed, and the fields are nearly as green as meadows. Plenty of white clover is in bloom, but it is of no use to the bees, which I am feeding to keep them from starving.

LATER.—We have had 4 days of good weather now, and the bees are getting a living, and storing a little in the body of the hive.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Borodino, N. Y., June 26, 1883.

Generous Honey Season.

The honey season here was never better. The flow is generous, and the quality is most excellent. The swarming impulse has been simply rampant. My apiary has sent out bees with the energy of a Vesuvius for three weeks past.

G. W. DEMAREE.

Christiansburg, Ky., June 22, 1883.

Rain, Rain.

It "rained 40 days and nights." I would like to know if there is any account as to whether Noah fed his bees on granulated or grape sugar, to preserve them through that spell of wet weather?

J. G. WHITTEN.

Genoa, N. Y., June 26, 1883.

[We give it up.—ED.]

Straight Combs, etc.

I have one colony of bees which have the frames and combs all connected together, will some reader of the BEE JOURNAL inform me how to get them apart. It is a Langstroth hive. I also wish to know how to get my bees to build their combs straight.

J. HURST.

Minooka, Ill., June 21, 1883.

Bee-Keeping in Maine.

The bee business is increasing very fast in this part of the State; new land clover, and acres and acres of fire weed furnish abundance of honey of superior quality, bringing the highest price in the market. The only drawback that we have had in the past year, is the hives that we have had to use. Being so far from any of the manufactories of bee implements, we have had to use anything we could get for a hive, now we are better prepared, as a manufactory has started near us. This is a help to us here, and will greatly improve the business. I am not prepared to furnish much in regard to the statistics of bees or honey, but I will hereafter gather what I can and send you. It is a good thing to hear a little news from every one having bees, as we do not all get experience alike, and we ought to give ours to others.

O. B. KEENE.

Fort Fairfield, Maine, June 16, 1883.

High Aspirations.

Several of my bees have selected the highest tree in my yard to alight upon, when swarming, out of the reach of a 26 foot ladder. Why they should select such a high point, I do not know. Two of them have selected the same limb, about 40 feet from the ground, but prematurely, as "their mother did not know they were out." I was obliged to let them hang until they found that their mother was not out, then they returned home, if not sadder, perhaps wiser; so, I may have another chance at them. Why is it that one of my colonies seem to be full of the Old Nick. I cannot touch them with a 10 foot pole, as a dozen will start for me at the same time? It is one that was partly robbed last fall, and was attacked this spring again; but with judicious care and good feeding, I brought them through, and even now they do not appreciate my good intentions. I was obliged to use the "Conqueror," that little engine of smoke, upon them; which brought them to terms. What would the apiarist do to-day without the smoker, at this advanced age of apiculture?

JOHN GOCHENOUR.

Freeport, Ill., June 25, 1883.

[Robbing has been the cause, no doubt, of angering them. The smoker, judiciously used, will conquer them, however.—ED.]

A Lively Rushing Season.

Our swarming season is just over, and we are not sorry, as we have not hardly had time to breath, working day and night; the bees began to swarm on April 1, and continued up to June 10. We have more than doubled our stock, while doing our best to prevent swarming. The Italian queens we got from the BEE JOURNAL apiary, two years ago, are good workers, and right on the swarm. We have had them fill a 2-story hive in a week without the aid of foundation, being 80 pounds of honey in all. We took the comb all

out of the second story, threw out the honey, and gave them foundation, and in three days they had all filled again and swarmed. We are getting 1,000 two-pound sections of comb honey each week, and every 8 days, 1,200 pounds of extracted honey. We only run 40 hives for extracted, the balance for comb honey. We find it very difficult to run for comb and extracted honey in one apiary; so, next year, we intend to start another apiary of 300 hives for extracted honey only, with all improvements, such as evaporating tanks, etc. We intend, of course, to retain our present apiaries for comb honey, as there is a good market for No. 1 comb honey, and we put up a first-class article. Can you inform us if there is any machine which makes a No. 1 article of section box foundation and brood chamber foundation, both being made on the same machine? We think there can be a machine to make both by having two sets of rollers. If we do not have any set back, we shall have a full crop, and the bees will store honey up to October. BRAY & SEACORD.

Warthan, Cal., June 15, 1883.

[We think both kinds can be made on the Vandervort mill, and, perhaps, on them all, by having the sheets of wax thinner. Will some one having experience please reply to this.—ED.]

Bees Working in the Second Story.

After selling some bees, I have 23 colonies left. I have not had a swarm yet, but I have nearly all working in the second story, for extracted honey. They have done well for about a week. We have had a cold, wet spring, and it is raining yet, about every other day. It is too wet to do anything on the ground. White and Alsike clovers look well, and are now in full bloom. My bees are in a better condition than I ever had them. I lost about 1 out of 6, this winter and spring. I put my bees in the cellar late in the fall, and took them out on March 13. I have given up uniting bees in the spring; I think it is a failure to do so. I have an imported queen, but I do not sell queens.

E. S. HILDEMAN.

Ashippun, Wis., June 23, 1883.

White and Alsike Clover.

Never was such a sea of bloom known here before. White clover commenced blooming May 11, and it looks as if it was not at its best yet. We have a rain storm every few days, and it has done great damage, especially in creeks and river-bottom lands. It has killed nearly all the growing corn, and it looks as if it might continue to rain yet, for some weeks. The "blessed bees" make good use of every fair hour of daylight, gathering the sweets and swarming. My 51 colonies are booming. I have had 60 swarms, up to date, and I am extracting and taking off comb honey, to give them room. My swarms all return to the old stand, as I have clipped all my queens' wings. I do not think the clipping of my

queens' wings has caused any of their offsprings to be lazy, crazy, invalids or cripples. My Holy Land Italians beat all yet. R. M. OSBORN.
Kane, Ill., June 25, 1883.

Texas Reports a Poor Season.

This is the worst season the bee-keepers of Central Texas have ever experienced. From my 40 colonies I have saved 6, and got 50 pounds of honey, with no hopes of anything further this season. But we do not give up the ship, and will organize a county association on the first Saturday in July, and have everything fully equipped for 1884. E. P. MASSEY.
Waco, Texas, June 26, 1883.

Local Convention Directory.

1883. *Time and Place of Meeting.*
Aug. 29.—Iowa Central, at Winterset Fair Grounds.
Z. G. Cooley, Sec. *Pro tem.*
Sept. 12-14.—Tri-State, at Toledo, Ohio.
Dr. A. B. Mason, Sec., Wagon Works, O.
Oct. 9, 10.—Northern Mich. at Sheridan, Mich.
O. R. Goodno, Sec., Carson City, Mich.
Oct. 17, 18.—Northwestern, at Chicago, Ill.
Thomas G. Newman, Sec.
Oct.—Northern Ohio, at Norwalk, O.
S. F. Newman, Sec.
Dec. 5-6, Michigan State, at Flint.
H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

A Card to Kentucky Apirarists.

The Kentucky State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at the great Exposition building in Louisville, about the first of September next, the precise time will be made public soon. We want to make that meeting a respectable and useful one. In order to help forward the enterprise each proprietor of all modern apiaries in the State, is earnestly requested to address me a letter at Christiansburg, Ky., stating the number of colonies employed in his apiary, what race or strain of bees, whether he produces comb or extracted honey, or both, at what price does his honey sell, in what market he disposes of it, whether he has succeeded in building up a home market, what race or type of bees has given the best results, what per cent. of net profit does his apiary pay on the capital invested, and any other matter pertaining to the business which may be of interest to beekeepers and the public generally.

G. W. DEMAREE,

Pres. Ky. State Bee-Keepers' Ass'n.

The Marshall county Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at the Court House in Marshalltown, Iowa, at 10:30 a. m. and 1 p. m. Subject for discussion: "Summer care." Our last meeting was one of interest to all present. All parties interested in the busy bee in Marshall and adjoining counties, are invited.

J. W. SANDERS, Sec.

Le Grand, Iowa.

[We suppose this meeting is to be held next Saturday, July 7, but the secretary forgot to name the day.—ED.]

Special Notices.

Examine the Date following your name on the wrapper label of this paper; it indicates the end of the month to which you have paid your subscription on the BEE JOURNAL.

For safety, when sending money to this office get either a post office or express money order, a bank draft on New York or Chicago, or register the letter. Postage stamps of any kind may be sent for amounts less than one dollar. Local checks are subject to a discount of 25 cents at Chicago banks. American Express money orders for \$5, or less, can be obtained for 5 cents.

We wish to impress upon every one the necessity of being very specific, and carefully to state what they desire for the money sent. Also, if they live near one post office, and get their mail at another, be sure to give us the address we already have on our books.

Our Premiums for Clubs.

Any one sending us a club of two subscribers for 1 year, for the Weekly, with \$4, will be entitled to a copy of Bees and Honey, in cloth, postpaid.

For three subscribers, with \$6, we will send Cook's Manual, in paper, Emerson's Binder for the Weekly, or Apiary Register for 50 colonies.

For four subscribers, with \$8, we will send Cook's Manual in cloth, or Apiary Register for 100 colonies.

For five subscribers, with \$10, we will send the Apiary Register for 200 colonies, Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, Root's A B C of Bee Culture, or an extra copy of the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for one year.

To get any of the above premiums for the Monthly BEE JOURNAL send double the number of subscribers, and the same amount of money.

Bee Pasturage a Necessity.—We have just issued a new pamphlet giving our views on this important subject, with suggestions what to plant, and when and how. It is illustrated with 26 engravings, and will be sent postpaid to any address for 10 cents.

Special Notice.—We will, hereafter, supply the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for one year, and the seventh edition of Prof. Cook's Manual of the Apiary, bound in fine cloth, for \$2.75, or the Monthly Bee Journal, and the Manual in cloth for \$1.75. As this offer will soon be withdrawn, those who desire it should send for the book at once.

Bingham Smoker Corner.

Large Smokers need wide shields. Bingham's have them, and springs that do not rust and break, and bellows that sparks and smoke do not enter. The Conqueror has all improvements made to date, and a 3x7 inch stove, and 5x7 inch bellows. Sent post-paid for \$1.75. Address.

BINGHAM & HETHERINGTON,

Abronia, Mich.

All Excelling. — Messrs. Bingham & Hetherington, Dear Sirs:—I am now selling your Smokers almost exclusively. You are excelling yourselves in smokers all the time.

Respectfully, J. G. TAYLOR.
Austin, Texas, May 10, 1883.

Cyprians Conquered.

All summer long it has been "which and tother" with me and the Cyprian colony of bees I have—but at last I am "boss." Bingham's "Conqueror Smoker" did it. If you want lots of smoke just at the right time, get a Conqueror Smoker of Bingham.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Borodino, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1882.

During the following three months, Bingham Smokers will be sent post-paid, per mail, on receipt of the following prices:

The "Doctor". (wide shield)—3¼ in. fire tube,	\$2.00
The Conqueror (wide shield)—3 in. fire tube,	1.75
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Plain..... (nar. shield)—2 in. fire tube,	1.00
Little Wonder. (nar. shield)—1¾ in. fire tube,	.65
Bingham & Hetherington Uncovering Knife..	1.15

With thanks for letters of encouragement, and the absence of complaining ones, we tender to our thirty-five thousand patrons our best wishes.

Very Respectfully Yours,

BINGHAM & HETHERINGTON.

Abronia, Mich., June 1, 1883.

Sample Copies of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL will be sent free to any person. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office.

Constitutions and By-Laws for local Associations \$2.00 per 100. The name of the Association printed in the blanks for 50 cents extra.

When writing to this office on business, our correspondents should not write anything for publication on the same sheet of paper, unless it can be torn apart without interfering with either portion of the letter. The editorial and business departments are separate and distinct, and when the business is mixed up with items for publication it often causes confusion. They may both be sent in one envelope but on separate pieces of paper.

Advertisements intended for the BEE JOURNAL must reach this office by Saturday of the previous week.

"The Bavarian Apiary."

During a recent tour through Carniola, Austria, I made special arrangements whereby I now receive regular shipments of

CHOICE CARNIOLAN QUEENS.

Carniolan bees are large, strong, and, to my eye, handsome—being light-gray in color. They are the most peacable bees I have ever handled, and even beginners in bee-culture will find no difficulty in manipulating them without smoke, and without protection to face or hands. The Queens I send out are of the highest quality—large and prolific. I have also special contracts whereby I am supplied with

EXTRA FINE ITALIANS,

reared in those Alpine regions where I have found the bees to be the most vigorous and prolific. The workers of these Queens are as finely marked as any Italians in existence.

One queen in June or July, each.....	\$4.50
After August 1st, each.....	4.00
Five queens in June or July, each.....	4.05
After August 1st, each.....	3.60
Ten queens in June or July, each.....	3.60
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Freight prepaid to New York city. Queens which do not reach the purchaser alive, if immediately returned by letter, will be replaced.

FRANK BENTON,

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The July number will contain the description and history of the **BAY STATE APIARY**, from which has emanated **Alley's new method of Queen Rearing**, as given in the "Handy Book," together with an excellent portrait of Mr. Alley and his apiary.

Those wishing to secure this number will please send their subscription for three months. Sample copies sent free. Do not fail to read our unparalleled offers to subscribers.

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SILAS M. LOCKE, Editor and Publisher,
SALEM, MASS.

1883.

1883.

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If you want **EARLY QUEENS** from the best improved genuine stock for business; or if you want imported Italian Queens or bees, in full colonies or nuclei, with tested or untested queens; if you want Dunham or Vandervort comb foundation, made from pure beeswax; or if you want hives or apiarian supplies of any kind, send for my new catalogue. It tells you about introducing queens, new "Races of Bees," etc. Cash paid for clean beeswax. Address,

J. P. H. BROWN,
5BD15t Augusta, Georgia.

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A. J. COOK,

17Ctf Author and Publisher, Lansing, Mich.

1883. JOSEPH D. ENAS, 1883.
(Sunny Side Apiary.)

Pure Italian Queens, Bees, Colonies, Nuclei,
EXTRACTORS, COMB FOUNDATION, &c
19D6m Address, Sunny Side Apiary, NAPA, CAL.

JUST OUT!

New circular and price of Bees and Queens. Also, STENCILS for bee-keepers' use.

JOS. M. BROOKS,
13C6t Columbus, Ind.

SECTIONS.



We have just put in several new machines and also a larger engine in our factory, consequently we are in better shape to fill orders than ever for Sections, Shipping Crates, etc., etc. We make a specialty of our

"BOSS" ONE-PIECE SECTIONS,

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We can make the "Boss" One-Piece Sections any size or width desired. Send for Price List.

We make the Half-Pound Section any size desired.

JAS. FORNCROOK & CO.

1BCtf Watertown Jeff. Co. Wis., Jan. 1, 1883.

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J. C. SAYLES,

Harford, Wis.

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Every Queen **WARRANTED** perfect, and reared under the swarming impulse. Tested Queens of either race, each \$2.00; with "Handy Book," \$2.50. Queens warranted as good as tested and "Handy Book," \$2.25. **Special rates by the quantity.** Send for our 32-page Circular. 22Att

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If you want the best and most beautiful Queens, try our strains which we have obtained by long and skillful breeding. Orders filled promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular and testimonials. **E. A. THOMAS & CO.,**
18Ctf Coleraine, Franklin co, Mass.

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We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of the **Monthly Gleanings in Bee-Culture**, with a descriptive price-list of the latest improvements in **Hives, Honey Extractors, Comb Foundation, Section Honey Boxes**, all books and journals, and everything pertaining to Bee Culture. *Nothing Patented.* Simply send your address written plainly, to
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Dunham and Root Foundation a specialty. Italian Queens and Bees from March to November. Send for my Illustrated Catalogue.

5Ctf **PAUL L. VIALON,** Bayou Goula, La.

1883.

1883.

ITALIAN QUEENS.

I am now booking orders for queens. I cull my queens as they hatch, is the reason my customers were so well pleased last year.

Send me your address on a postal, and get circular.
Six Queens for \$5.00.

J. T. WILSON,

Mortonsville, Woodford Co., Ky.
6BCtf

THE BRITISH BEE JOURNAL AND BEE-KEEPER'S ADVISER.

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